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The People's Press.

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CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Close of the Trial of E. S. Stokes for the Murder of Jim Fisk---Exciting Scenes in the Court-Room---The Prisoner's Female Relatives ---- Stokes Charges the Jury with being Bribed ---Sent to the Tombs.

[From the New York Sunday Herald.]

During the long hours on Saturday night, while waiting for the verdict, the court-room was not more than half-crowded. The ladies related to Stokes' family all dressed in deep mourning, were grouped together sitting on chairs, and above them the chandelier burned brightly with its many lamps. Some few persons had gone to sleep on the upper benches, and here and there an officer of the court strolled around and gazed vacantly at the ceiling. The reporters scribbled without purpose on the fly-sheets, and conversed with each other about the incidents of the trial. The Judge's seat was vacant, as he had gone to dinner at either Delmonico's or the Astor House, and it was rumored that the counsel for Stokes and Beach, Fullerton and Fellows were dining with him. In the Supreme Court chambers the prisoner, Edward S. Stokes, and his three cousins, Walter, Thomas, and Henry Stokes, were conversing and walking to and fro.

STOKES SEEMED MORE SANGUINE

than he has been at any time since his imprisonment. So sanguine was he that half an hour before the jury came in with their verdict, Henry Stokes, his cousin, had a bail-bond made out, so as to give bail immediately on the possible disagreement of the jury. A little before 10 o'clock a sumptuous banquet was prepared for the jury in the Supreme Court chambers. A long table was set, covered by a white cloth, on which was spread game, fowl, and all the delicacies of the season. The jury ate a hearty and pleasant meal, occupying twenty minutes or so at their supper.—They then went back to the jury-room, and were locked up again by Valentine. In the meantime discussion was rife in the court, among the audience, nearly all present canvassing the situation and the probable result of the deliberations of the jury.

The nervousness which Stokes displayed while waiting for the verdict on his former trial was all gone. He seemed elated with the full consciousness that the deliberations of the jury would either set him free or else give him an opportunity to give bail on account of their disagreement. Stokes took a light supper at a quarter to 10. A dozen oysters on the half-shell were brought to him. He ate four or five; the rest were left lying on their shells. Neither the mother nor father of Stokes, fortunately, as the sequel will show, was present at the delivery of the verdict.

While waiting for the verdict the ladies connected with Stokes' family, all of whom appeared to belong to the highest rank of society, seemed to be in deep trouble and anxiety, and ever and anon would look at the clock and again at the door through which the jury were to pass to their seats.

Stokes kept on smoking, and his younger brother, Horace, who has been so faithful and steadfast to him through the varied vicissitudes of both trials, seemed far more anxious than the prisoner himself. At a quarter-past 11 o'clock there was observable in the court, among the waiting audience, that premonitory bustle and confused humming which is always noticeable when a long expected event is about to take place.

First came Mr. Sparks, the clerk, from the inner room, followed by the officers of the court, who pushed chairs aside and made a passage way for the jurymen. Then came the jurymen's attendant, who opened the door of the box; after which followed the prisoner, looking as undaunted as ever, and surrounded by his friends and relatives. These latter took seats facing the jury-box. The Judge then entered and took his seat on the bench.

At this moment

THE TWELVE JURYMEN

filed in looking very grave, and presently they took their seats. As they passed in it was noticeable that but one man out of the twelve looked at the prisoner; all the rest seemed to avoid a glance in the face. There was a dead silence in the court. There was no need to ask what their verdict would be. It was imprinted in the lines of

EVERY MAN'S FACE OF THE TWELVE.

First they answered severally to their names, and then the Judge, in the usual manner, said, "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Foreman of the jury (rising): "We have."

Mr. Sparks: "Gentlemen of the jury, rise. Prisoner, stand up. Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner. Prisoner, look upon the jury. What say you, gentlemen of the jury? Do you find the prisoner at the bar, Edward S. Stokes, guilty or not guilty?"

THE VERDICT.

Foreman of the jury: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

At the moment that these words passed the lips of the foreman there arose in the court such a terrible, piercing wail from one of the young ladies dressed in deep mourning that it seemed to curdle the blood of every man and woman in court. No one who heard it will ever forget it. The young lady who uttered this cry fell forward with her face prone on the shoulder of the prisoner. Horace Stokes, the brother, burst into tears, and all his friends and relatives by one impulse, as they clustered around him, seemed terribly affected.

The jury were then polled at the request of Mr. Townsend, one of the prisoner's counsel. When asked by the clerk if they all agreed upon the verdict they answered, separately, "Yes." Some of their responses could not be heard ten feet from where they stood. As the twelfth man answered "Yes,"

STOKES ROSE SLOWLY,

and, facing Mr. Beach, one of the counsel for the prosecution, and who had at one time been a counsel for Mr. Stokes in a civil case, said slowly and deliberately,

"Well, Mr. Beach, I must say you have done your work well. I hope you have been well paid for it."

Then Stokes sat down. Mr. Beach did not reply, but his face turned a little away from the prisoner.

Mr. Fellows, the Acting District Attorney, rose, and, addressing the Judge, asked that

SENTENCE BE PASSED UPON THE PRISONER AT THE BAR.

As Mr. Fellows sat down, Mr. Lyman Tremain, the able and learned counsel for the defence, who had been sitting by a table with his head bowed in his hand, stood up and said:

"Your Honor, I hope you will not think it necessary to pronounce sentence at this late hour of the night. Would it not be better to wait till Monday morning."

Judge Boardman: "I see no absolute necessity for passing sentence to-night, and I see no impropriety in acting on the counsel's suggestion. I will, therefore, defer sentence until Monday morning."

District Attorney Fellows then addressed the court in an explanatory manner, and stated that Messrs. Beach and Fullerton had not been employed by Mr. Fisk's family, and that they were employed by the county to assist in the prosecution.

Mr. Stokes (rising suddenly and interrupting): "Mr. Fellows, state that

THEY WERE HIRED BY JAY GOULD.

Please state that."

There was an intense sensation in court at this moment, and Mr. Fellows then resumed his address, stating that he was glad to retire from an office where for three years he had been accustomed to witness such scenes of suffering and sorrow as he had witnessed to-night.

The court then

DISCHARGED THE JURY,

with thanks for their attendance and for the courtesy they had shown him during the progress of the trial. Then the audience began to move, and Stokes, who showed a firm manner, conversed with the sobbing ladies and his other friends.

Again, as Stokes stood up to leave the court, he spoke bitterly to Mr. Beach. He said as he rose:

"Mr. Beach, you should be well satisfied with your work, and I hope you are satisfied, for you did it well."

Mr. Beach (excitedly): "No, Mr. Stokes, I am not satisfied with my work."

Then Stokes' friends gathered around him and got between him and Beach, as it was feared that a collision might take place. Mr. Tremain got up to leave the court with Stokes, and as he did one of the jurors, a small dark-featured man, with a high hat, leaned forward over the jury-box and said to Mr. Tremain:

"Well, Mr. Tremain, I hope that you do not feel any way bad against us, as we tried to do our duty. I am sure you did yours, and worked as hard for Stodes as if he were your own son."

Mr. Tremain: "I have nothing to say, but how did you stand on the jury?"

Juryman: "Well, I do not think I have any right to state that, sir."

District Attorney Fellows: "Oh, there is no harm; now it is all over you may speak your mind."

Juryman: "Well, we stood, going out,

TEN FOR CONVICTION AND TWO FOR ACQUITTAL."

Mr. Don Passos (one of Stokes' counsel): "Yes, and those two gave in like cowards and cravens. [Sensation.]

Stokes to the juryman: "Why, you don't mean to tell me, as honest men, that any of you believed in the testimony of that scoundrel, Hart? Why, I am sure there is not one man of the twelve believed in his heart what he said or did. I know how it is. Every one has been humbugged by false and perjured testimony,

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR. THAT IS THE TRUTH,

so help me God, at this solemn moment."

Here District Attorney Fellows came forward and said:

"Ed, I hope you have no hard feelings against me; I did only my duty, and did not try to exceed it, as God made me." Mr. Fellows was weeping at this moment, and every person in court was crushing and pushing right and left at this moment. Colonel Fellows, as he made his last remark, offered his hand to Stokes, who refused it and said:

"All right, Fellows; I hear all you say, and I suppose you think it's all right; but a verdict given on perjured testimony is a villainy that no one will countenance—never, never, as long as the world stands."

Here the court was cleared by the policemen, who behaved as if they were in a riot; and, a passage having been made, Stokes walked out of court arm-in-arm with Mr. Tremain, and followed by the sobbing ladies, who clustered around him and held his hands as if they never would let go of him. And thus ends the second act of this the most exciting of modern criminal trials. Stokes was taken down to the cell in the Tombs, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Shields.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE VERDICT.

New York Sun of Monday 6th.

All night long Stokes walked his cell. He paced up and down like a caged lion, but not a word escaped his lips. Not even did he speak to his fellow-prisoners, as had always been his practice on his return from court. They judged correctly from his motions, and believing that the verdict had been one calculated to strike terror to even Stokes' lion heart, they abstained from addressing him. As the night wore on Stokes still paced his lonely cell wrapt up in his own thoughts. Several times, as the keeper on the tier passed, he advised the prisoner to undress and go to bed, but he made no reply. Several times during the night he lit a cigar and attempted to smoke it, but in a few moments the weed was thrown aside, and the feverish man drank a long draught of water and then resumed his lonely and embittered walk. As the first streak of daylight peeped through the prison bars the only prisoner whose midnight solitude had been made hideous by embittered thoughts of the past and dreadful forebodings of the future, threw himself on his bed, and, covered with two or three heavy overcoats, Stokes slept. His sleep, though heavy, was evidently disturbed by dreams.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Stokes was brought into court this morning, and after notice of exceptions to the judge's rulings, the prisoner was asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Stokes, in reply, said he had not intentionally violated any law, and that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured and perjured.

Judge Boardman then, in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of February next, that being the shortest time that could be legally allowed the murderer.

Broadway Infested With Italian Beggars.

[From the New York World.]

Many of the Italian immigrants who arrived in this city last Saturday, and who have taken up their abode at Castle Garden, were found to be begging on various parts of Broadway and in the vicinity of Wall and Broad streets yesterday. So persistent were they in their new avocation that numbers of ladies were greatly annoyed by being constantly stopped while proceeding along the side-walk. These fresh arrivals are in suits of dirty rags, and they do not appear to have washed themselves for many days. Upon their backs they mostly carry a seedy linen bag which contains a small quantity of clothing, all they possess in the world. The men who are thus thrown upon the streets of this city cannot speak the English language, and consequently they make their demands in signs and gesticulations, by showing a five or two cent piece, or pointing to their mouths and stomachs in order to denote hunger. One of these unfortunate wretches met with some success in his particular line of business, which had the effect of making him more energetic than some of his companions, which finally resulted in his being taken into custody. The begging Italian was taken to Castle Garden by the officer and the case stated to Mr. Casserly, who happened to be in conversation with Mr. Lucca, the Italian Consul. The Consul became very indignant on learning of the arrest, and denied that these men were compelled to beg for food, as they had money. The interpreter was called in, and the man stated he had no money to buy food with, and was compelled to solicit alms. The Consul declared that the man did have money, and demanded the officer to search him.—This was done in a thorough manner, and all that could be found were a few five-cent and smaller pieces, but no Italian money. The man was released from custody and taken under the charge of Mr. Casserly.

WHAT THE ITALIAN PAPERS SAY.

According to the Italian press the great flow of emigrants to this country is being much felt in the southern provinces of Italy. The term "plague" has been applied in speaking of the exportation, as it is claimed to be a national calamity, and that in some of the southern provinces there is great demand for agricultural laborers to till the soil. It is stated that from the 1st of January to November 1st past, a broker at Naples has been doing all in his power to increase the tide of emigration, and in fanciful pictures portrayed to the ignorant people the glorious prospect which lay before them if they only arrived in this country By this means he has amassed a large sum of money for himself. During these months nearly 10,000 of these mendicants have been shipped to these shores, without including the recent arrivals here, which amount to several thousand more. The provinces which suffer most are Cosenza, Basilicata, and Salerno. These provinces are suffering mostly from the insufficient supply of tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, bricklayers, and farm laborers. They find great difficulty in getting men to do this work, and those who can be found are said to be of a very low order, and will not engage themselves unless they receive very high wages. It is also stated that if emigration still continues the greater portion of the farm lands will have to be left uncultivated. The Government has issued a private circular to the municipal authorities requesting information as to the cause of this new departure.

INTERESTING TO DISTILLERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to change the regulations regarding the time for taxation of the product of newly opened fermenting tubs in distilleries. The change will permit two days grace between the opening of a new tub and the recording of its product, instead of as now, commencing the first day to tax the dry grain. This regulation took effect January 1st, but will not be promulgated until after the December assessments are completed. The Commissioner says he will not in any instance give it retrospective effect, and that he will not entertain applications for bringing it to operate on the December list.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Wives of Presidents.

Mrs. Washington, to whom fell the honor first, occupied the envied place for eight years, and her history is perhaps better known than any of her descendants. Biographers and historians, stimulated with a desire to secure her memory from the dust of years, have been indefatigable in their labors, and she is perhaps more highly venerated than any of the many women who have succeeded her.

To Mrs. Adams properly belongs the highest place of honor in the American heart because her position was more difficult, her duties more arduous, and because she was stronger mentally and more thoroughly disciplined than any who have succeeded her. She became the occupant of a place held to be almost sacred because of its newness and the exalted character of both Washington and his wife. To succeed the former was a difficult task for her husband to perform; to occupy Mrs. Washington's place was an impossibility. But Mrs. Adams was gifted with great strength and courage, with rare powers of mind and heart, and was the best representative of the best type of American women of that class whose life-history has been handed down to us.

Mrs. Jefferson had been dead nineteen years before her husband became President of the United States, but for the occasional visits of his two married daughters, and the frequent presence of Mrs. Madison, the White House, during the eight years of Thomas Jefferson's stay, would have been entirely without a social history.

James Madison's wife was the most popular woman of her day, and had it not been for the unfortunate war of 1812, and the disturbed condition of the country both before and after this unfortunate event, her administration as lady of the White House would have been the most brilliant of any record in the annals of the social history of the country.

Mrs. Monroe was a timid, delicate woman, unfitted by nature and habit for the place she held, and at the expiration of her husband's term of office gladly retired with him to their Virginian home, where, in 1830, she died.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams was a Maryland woman, and who filled her semi-official position with dignity and honor.

Mrs. Jackson died before her husband succeeded to the Presidency.

Mrs. Van Buren had been dead seventeen years when her husband was elected Chief Magistrate, and her daughter-in-law, a lady of great refinement, was mistress of the White Hous during the term.

Mrs. Harrison was preparing to leave her western home when the news of her husband's death reached her.

Mr. Tyler, who filled the unexpired term, took his wife during the stay in the White House, and subsequently married Miss Gardner, of New York, eight months before the close of his administration.

Mrs. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was the second Southern lady, who, as the wife of the President, lived in the Executive mansion during the full term.

Mrs. Taylor heartily disliked the formality of Washington society, and retired to her Louisiana home immediately after her husband's death.

Mr. Filmore, who served out General Taylor's term, had a noble wife, and she and her daughter are remembered as two of the most cultivated, refined and attractive ladies ever in the White House.

Mrs. Pierce was always an invalid, and after the death of her only child, a promising boy, her health gave way entirely; and her position as hostess, was a most undesirable one to her.

Mrs. Harriett Lane made her uncle's administration famous for its social attraction. She was one of the most beautiful of women, as well as one of the truest, and kindest of nieces, and Mr. Buchanan was peculiarly fortunate in his social relations, though he lived and died a bachelor.

Mrs. Lincon's career was checkered from the first, and the awful tragedy that closed her live at the White House secured for her the sympathy of the people.

Mrs. Patterson was mistress of the White House during President Johnson's administration, her mother being a confirmed invalid. The family greatly endeared themselves to the people by their simplicity and refined unassuming manners.

Mrs. Grant, the present occupant of the White House, leads a quiet, retired life, seems inclined to avoid all publicity, and spends most of her time in the society of her children and intimate relations.—*Laura C. Holloway.*

Kissing Day in Russia.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg at the beginning of the month, alluding to the festivities always observed in Russia on Easter Day, says:

"Of all Russians, perhaps, the only one who does not look forward to the prospect of an Easter morning with any degree of pleasure is the Emperor himself, for it must be remembered that this is the great kissing season. Among real unsophisticated Russians at Easter, the practice is universal between friends, or between masters and servants. It still holds good at court; and on Sunday, from about half-past one till three, the Emperor might have been seen in the chapel of the winter palace going through an ordeal which, in spite of his perseverance and good humor, must have sorely tried his patience. Think of the number of kisses he had bestowed during that hour and a half. There were first, all the officiating priests, then the members of the council of State; next the Senators; then all the general officers of St. Petersburg, whose name is legion; then the officers of the Imperial Guard above the rank of major. Of the officers of lower rank only a certain number are sent by each regiment. These are followed by those of the fleet, the same distinction being made between the superior and inferior officers as in the army, while lastly come the officers of the imperial household. To each individual of this multitude the Emperor gives two kisses one on each cheek—three being the canonical number according to Russian etiquette—but that would take too much time in the present instance."

A Horrible Story—What an Engineer Did with a Man who Disarranged a Railroad Track.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

As the day of Cluck's execution approaches, horrible and ghastly topics are discussed in workshops, around the evening stove, in the corner grocery, and in many places of public resort. Children shudder, and cling closer to their mother's knee, as the garrulous old visitor narrates some story of a hanging, or the details of some dark crime that occurred when she was a girl. The solemn, the mysterious, and the superstitious, which always surround a hanging, seem to be in the air; and, although the topic is a disgusting one, it must be confessed—not to the credit of humanity—that a morbid appetite in the public craves and demands the minutest detail of the horrible barbarity. One of the many recalled stories which are borne upon the wind, the following was told to a *Sentinel* reporter a night or two ago, and to add to the horrid surroundings of the story, he was in a coffin-shop, viewing which is to contain the last remains of the murderer Cluck. The story may be a true one; likely it is false, but it is given as it was detailed, and it may be that some one still living may remember the circumstance and write the tale. Some years ago there was a well-known engineer, whose name is not given for good and sufficient reasons, ran a passenger train on one of the most popular roads that runs out of Indianapolis. At a certain place on the road, every night for about a week, as the passenger train ran by this engineer came thundering along, it was certain to be thrown from the track by obstructions placed there. Several of these mishaps to the train caused loss of life, and the company was becoming considerably alarmed, and the ability of the engineer was being seriously questioned. One night as the unfortunate train was nearing the fatal spot, the engineer, who had been sitting grum and silent at the throttle, turned to his fireman and said: "If this train jumps the track at this place to-night, you follow me; don't stop for anything, but keep close after me. Somebody has been throwing this train off the track, and I'm going to catch him."

When the train arrived at the usual place it struck a misplaced rail and was banked. The engineer, closely followed by the fireman, jumpted from the engine and ran into a corn-field, and started up a man that lay concealed there. Upon bringing the culprit back to the wreck the enraged passengers wanted to lynch him, but the engineer, a stern, cold, determined man, prevented them, saying that he would take charge of him, and through the intercession of the conductor the trembling wretch was left in charge of the engineer. The train was righted, and was soon speeding on its way. The prisoner, who had confessed his fiendishness, had been seated on the engine, and the firemen placed beside him as a guard. When the train was on a smooth piece of track, bowling along at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer beckoned the fireman to stand out of the way. The fireman stepped aside, and the engineer picked up a round stick of wood and struck the criminal such a blow upon the head that it stunned him. He then caught the quivering form of the poor wretch, and opening the furnace doors, threw his body into the hot, seething hell of flame. The doors were shut, the train rattled along, and never, until upon his deathbed the engineer confessed the act, was it ascertained what had been the fate of the fiend who had been in the habit of throwing the train off the track.

What is Catgut?

Some inquiring mind has started the question, "What is Catgut?" The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* thus answers:

"For many years the only article used under this name consisted of the intestines of sheep, cut and twisted. As the Italian sheep are the leanest of those accessible to market, and as the membranes of lean animals are known to be tougher than those of animals in high condition, the best catgut has come from Naples and that vicinity.

There is no historical record concerning the use of the intestines of cats for strings of this sort, but from the fact that the name from the earliest times has uniformly been applied to this article, it would appear altogether probable that the strings did first come or were supposed to come from that source. The chief use of catgut for many years was for the strings of harps and guitars; it was manufactured from the viscra of sheep. The membranes of smaller animals are sometimes used for the covering of whips and such purposes, but sheep still furnish the strings for musical instruments. The process of preparing is quite curious. The membranes are ordinarily exposed to the power of burning sulphur, and then slit and twisted into cords of different sizes as wanted. Musical strings, whip cords, hatters' cords, strings of clocks, etc., are the chief uses on the list. They are then dyed, stretched on frames, and dried in a very high temperature."

Friday, long regarded as a day of ill-omen, has been an *eventful* one in American history.

Friday, Christopher Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

Friday, ten weeks after, he discovered America.

Friday, Henry VII. of England gave John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America.

Friday, St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded.

Friday, the *Mayflower*, with the Pilgrims, arrived at Plymouth, and on

Friday, they signed that august compact the forerunner of the present Constitution.

Friday, George Washington was born.

Friday, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

Friday, the surrender of Saratoga was made.

Friday, the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, occurred, and, on

Friday, the motion was made in Congress that the United Colonies were, and of right out to be, free and independent.

Diptheria is prevalent in Petersburg, and a number of fatal cases are reported.—Mumps, also, prevail.

A Mechanical Eye.

No mechanic can ever attain distinction unless he is able to detect ordinary imperfections at sight, so that he can see if things are out of plumb out of level, out of square, and out of proper shape; and unless he can also detect disproportioned or ill-shaped patterns. This is a great mechanical attainment. We say attainment, because it may be attained by any ordinary person. Of course there are defective eyes, as there are other defective organs; the speech, for instance, is sometimes defective, but the eye is susceptible of the same training as any other organ. The muscles, the voice, the sense of hearing all require training. Consider how the artist must train the organ of sight in order to detect the slightest imperfection in shade, color, proportion, shape, expression, etc. Not one blacksmith in five ever attains the art of hammering square; yet it is very essential to his occupation. It is simply because he allows himself to get into a careless habit; a little training and care is all that is necessary for success.

The fact is that the eye is not half as much at fault as the heedless mind. Some carpenters acquire the careless habit of using a try-square every time they plane off a shaving, in place of giving their minds right to their business and properly training their eyes, and unless they cultivate this power of the eye they will always be at journey work. Look at the well-trained blacksmith; he goes across the shop, picks up the horse's foot, takes a squint, returns to his anvil, forges the shoe, and exactly fits the foot. Contrast him with the bungler who looks at the foot, then forges a shoe, then fits the foot to it, often to the ruin of a fine horse.—Now the fault lies in ever allowing himself to put a shoe on that is not in the proper shape for the foot; he should determine to make the shoe to fit the foot in place of the foot fitting the shoe, and should follow it up until the object is accomplished.

A very good way to discipline the mechanical eye is to first measure an inch with the eye, then prove it with the rule, then measure a half inch, then an eighth, and so on, and you will soon be able to discover at a glance the difference between a twelfth and a sixteenth of an inch; then go to 3 inches, 6, 12, and so on. Some call this guessing, but there is no guess-work about it; it is measuring with the eye and mind. Acquire the habit of criticising for imperfections every piece of work that you see, do everything as nearly as you can without measuring, (without spoiling it), or as nearly as you can trust the eye with its present training. If you cannot see things mechanically, do not blame the eye for it; it is no more to blame than the mouth is because we cannot read, or the fingers because we cannot write. A person may write a very good hand with his eyes closed, the mind of course directing the hand. The eye is necessary, however, to detect imperfections.

Every occupation in life requires a mechanically trained eye, and we should realize more than we do, the great importance of properly training that organ.

Boils.

A boil is generally very small at first, and a fellow hardly notices it; but in a few days it gets to be the biggest of the two, and the chap that has it, is of very little account in comparison with his boil, which then "has him." Boils appear mysteriously upon various portions of the human body, coming when and where they please, and often in very inconvenient places. Sometimes a solitary boil is the sum total of the affliction, but frequently there is a "rubishin' lot of 'em," to help the first one. If a boil comes any where on a person, that person always wishes it had come somewhere else, although it would puzzle him to tell just exactly where.

If a chap has a boil he generally has a good deal of sympathy from others—"in a horn." Whoever asks him what ails him, laughs at him for his pains to answer, while many unfeeling persons make game of his misfortune—or boil. It is very wicked to make fun of persons with boils; they cannot help it, and often feel very bad about it. Physicians don't give boil patients very much satisfaction as a general thing, although young physicians just begining to practice, are fond of trying their lancets on them.

Boils are said to be "healthy," and, judging from the way they take hold and hang on and ache and burn and grow and raise Cain generally, there is no doubt they are healthy and have strong constitutions.

They are generally very lively and playful at night, and it is very funny to see a chap with a good large one, prospecting around his couch for a place where his boil will fit in "without hurting." Boils tend to "purify the blood," strengthen the system, calm the nerves, restrain the profanity, tranquilize the spirits, improve the temper, and beautify the appearance.

They are good things for married men who spend their evenings from home, as they give them an opportunity to rest their night keys, and get acquainted with their families. It is said that boils save the patient a "fit of sickness," but if the sickness is not the best to have, it must be an all-fired mean thing. It is also said that a person is better after he has them, and there is no doubt that one does feel better after having got rid of them. Many distinguished persons have enjoyed these harbingers of good health. Job took the first premium at the county fair for having more acbers under cultivation than any other person. Shakespeare had them, and meant boils when he said, "One woe doth tread upon another's heels, so fast they follow."

Death from Drinking Whiskey.

[Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., January 6.—A. J. Brown, the coroner for Albemarle county, held an inquest on Friday, near Red Hill, over the body of Coleman Overton, a colored man found dead in the public road. The negro had been drinking, and laid down and died from intemperance and exposure. An empty bottle was found at his side, and over $14 on his person. He had fallen several times ere he laid down to die.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873.

Emigration from this State to the West and South-West has long been a source of alarm to those who have the welfare of North Carolina at heart, and the frequent return of those dissatisfied with the experiment of leaving their homes, are but a small per centage of those who would gladly do so if their financial condition would admit of it. This should be a warning to those who are comparatively well-to-do here, not to risk their all in removing, and then find out too late that they had botter resolved to "bear the ills they have, than fly to others they know not of," or to speak more plainly "jump from the frying pan into the fire." The term "Go West" has caused many a heart-ache, which years have not sufficed to heal. The Wilmington *Star* says:

"The Georgia papers make even greater complaints of emigration from that State to the South and West than does our own press. The evil is represented to be alarming. Hundreds leave every few weeks, and still the trains are crowded almost ev ery day with strong, hearty men going forth to "seek their fortunes" in strange lands, turning their backs deliberately on home and friends and sundering old associations with easy indifference. Our advice has always been to old and young, stay at home and build up your own section. We repeat —you can do a nobler work here than any-where else; you may do as well for yourselves as you can in Texas or Colerado."

Bankrupt Governments.

In these days of individual bankruptcy, when creditors are almost daily notified of the collapse of some of their debtors, and much of their fancied securities are swept away, it is a mournful certainty that nearly all the leading governments of the world are at this moment in a state of almost hopeless bankruptcy. A hopeful view is however taken of the condition of our own government, England and Holland. France, Austria and Italy are in a bad way, while the condition of Turkey, Mexico, all the South American and Central American States are worse than all the rest. The New York *Bulletin* concludes that modern government is getting to be a very costly machine, and one of these days must come to a very grand collapse, and the fictitious credit and paper money will have to be reduced to their real value insuring a better state of things hereafter. So mote it be.

Railroad Progress in 1872.

Within the limits of this country, 7,478 miles of railroad have been completed, and 6,514 miles put under construction, making a grand total of 13,992 miles on which work has been done during the year just closed. In Pennsylvania alone 347¾ miles have been completed and 348¾ put under construction. In 1830 the first track of the Baltimore & Ohio road was laid; and in no year, up to 1871, when 7,450 miles were completed, has so great an advance been made as in 1872. The present indications tend towards a still greater amount of work during the present year. Truly the iron horse is rampant all over the country.

At the commencement of 1871 Europe had 63,182 miles of railway in operation; America had 54,438 miles, of which 50,000 miles were in the United States; and Asia, Africa and Australia had 6,495 miles. The total mileage for the world was 125,115 miles of railroads.

PETERSON for February is fully up with the times and gives beautiful steel engravings and choice fashion plates, with many additional wood cuts, well executed. It is second to none and well worthy the attention of the ladies; it gives them excellent serials, the very best short stories, and all the styles of dress worth noticing. $3.50 with the *Press*.

THE OUTLAWS.—We learn from the Wilmington *Star*, that Stephen Lowry, the outlaw, and John Locklear, the murderer, were pursued into South Carolina, by a sheriff's *posse*, consisting of Wm. Wilson, the slayer of the notorious outlaw, Andrew Strong, and others. John Locklear was arrested, but released at the instance of the authorities of Marion county, S. C.

GODEY for February contains a gem of a steel plate, and a beautiful fashion engraving; a slipper in colors; an alphabet for marking; two extension sheets; one of fashions; one of trimmings; a Valentine cut, and numerous designs for needle-work.

The January number of this popular monthly has gone through six editions. This is an unprecedented success for the New Year, and Mr. Godey deserves it as he spares no pains nor expense to entertain his numerous readers. $3 a year; or $4.25 with the *Press*.

MILWAUKIE, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Minneapolis says the storm on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad was severer than over known. At a station called Kirkhaven there were several farmers in town when the storm first burst upon them. They left for home with their teams, and very few have been heard from since. One wagon was found containing a Mr. Poland and a boy, both of whom were frozen to death. Many teams of both oxen and horses are found frozen in the drifts, and the fate of their owners is unknown.

Terrible Earthquake in India.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Bombay says that a report reached that city that a terrible earthquake has occurred at Songhur, a town of India, in the District of Baroba Domindo, one hundred fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss life.

CONGRESS.

The following are the most interesting proceedings of Congress:

Sherman's resolution regarding Louisiana and Arkansas, passed on the 7th inst. It empowers the committee to send for persons and papers, and to deputise persons to take evidence. We suppose the thing will be investigated in a similar manner as all our State difficulties, and settled likewise. The Senate concurred with the House on the above on the 9th.

Appropriations for Indians and general appropriations were discussed in the House.

On the 8th, $20,000 was appropriated to defray expenses of investigating the Louisiana and Arkansas affairs.

On the 9th, in the Senate, Ames introduced a bill to open branches of the army to colored men.

The Clayton investigation affair swallowed a thousand dollar appropriation.

Among a host of appropriations we actually find a good thing for the farmers, which is an appropriation of $75,000 for the distribution of seeds. The increase of an appropriation for education failed in House.

The appropriation for paying judgments on Southern Claims was not acted on.

On the 11th the Senate had no session.

In the House Smith's (N. Y.) amendment to the Southern Claims appropriation bill was defeated. The amendment forbids the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims for cotton captured before June, 1865, except special appropriations are made for them.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—It is understood that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided not to send any commissioners to New Orleans to take testimony at present, but that they have to-day subpœned both of the returning boards to appear before them in this city. An effort will be made by the committee to have before them all the returns of the electoral votes from the various parishes in Louisiana.

☞ The following Rail-Road decision was handed in for publication:

JUDGMENT AGAINST A REPUDIATING COUNTY.—No 24—Lynde vs. County of Winnebago—Error to Circuit Court for Iowa —This was an action on the ground that the bonds were issued without a vote of the people, as required by law. That judgment is here reversed, in accordance with a long line of decisions on the same point in similar cases, to the effect that where such bonds are issued reciting on their face that they are issued in pursuance of a vote of the people, and they fall into the hand of innocent parties without knowledge that the recital is false, the county issuing them is estopped to deny the fact.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.—*Washington, January 11.*—Judge Grandon, of Mobile, has been in Washington for several days looking after the interest of his clients in Mobile, against whom suits have been instituted for the recovery of duties on merchandise imported during the war, and which paid duties at the same time to the Confederate authorities. Secretary Boutwell has decided the questions favorably to Judge Grandon's clients, and the decision will be received in many districts of the South as one of timely relief, and evinces a better disposition on the part of the Government than has heretofore prevailed.

Tobacco Tax Decision.

A decision has just been rendered by the commissioner of internal revenue, which is of much importance to the tobacco trade. The commissioner, in reply to a question as to "whether tobacco stampted at 32 cts., per pound under the old law is entitled when exported to a drawback of 32 cts., or only 20 cts. per pound, the present tax, and whether it makes any difference in what district the tobacco was stamped," says that under the provision of the act of June 6, 1872, a drawback for such tobacco will be allowed to the full extent of the stamps affixed, and that it is not material as to the district in which the tax has been paid. The effect of this ruling is regarded as very favorable to tobacco dealers, especially the jobbers, as in disposing of their old stock they will be entitled to the drawback of 32 cts. a pound, and in laying in their new stock will be subjected only to the tax of 20 cts. a pound.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

WHAT UNCLE SAM PAYS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.—The following bids per thousand for adhesive postage stamps were opened at the Post-Office Department yesterday: Continental Bank Company, 14.90 cents; Charles P. Steel, New York, 15½ cents; Columbian Bank Note Company, Washington, 16 cents; American Bank Note Company, New York, 22 cents; National Bank Note Company, New York, 22 cents; Joseph R. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 22 cts., at Philadelphia, or 23 cents delivered at Washington. The award will be made to the lowest bidder. The present contractor is the National Company, at 27½ cents, nearly double the new offer.—*Washington Republican, 11th.*

The *Southern Home* says; On the Manson land, in Sharon, Mr. John O. Alexander raised 6,000 pounds of lint cotton and 200 bushels of corn. This was done with one horse and without the use of commercial fertilizers.

In the same township Mr. J. H. Stewart raised 30 heavy bales of cotton, 250 bushels of corn and 26½ bushels of wheat. Mr. Stewart used two mules. He put 300 pounds of a fertilizer upon each acre of his cotton land.

Major Brown's command has had a fight with the Apache Indians at the national fortifications on Salt River, thirty miles above Fort McDowell, in Arizona, killing fifty-seven and capturing twenty of the Indians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Herald* reports safe landing on Cuban coast of steamer *Edgar Stewart*, with full cargo of munitions of war, and recruits for the insurgents.

Small pox is reported at or near Friendship, Guilford county.

A new town is springing up at the "Y"—the Newton junction of the Western N. C. R. R., three miles from Newton.

The store-house of Cline & Bost, Hickory Tavern, was entered last Saturday night and the safe robbed of seventy dollars by a small negro boy Jack, an old offender at house-breaking.—*Eagle.*

GENERAL NEWS.

STORM AND HAVOC.—NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock a rain storm began, which soon turned to sleet, and continued until late in the afternoon, and everything became fringed with icicles. No such spectacle has been witnessed for years before. The trees were cased in ice, locomotion on sidewalks became almost impossible, and throughout the day the streets looked deserted. About half-past one telegraph communication with points outside of the city was stopped. The ice froze to the wires and broke them down. The police and fire telegraphs were destroyed, the wires and poles falling in the streets and sidewalks. The whole of New York became isolated so far as concerned communication with the outside world. It will cost $150,000 to repair the fire-alarm and police wires, and the work cannot be completed for some time. In the meantime extraordinary measures have been taken to insure prompt transmission of fire alarms and other emergencies.

Mounted patrol men are kept at the station-houses, and the police and firemen are to work amicably together in case of emergency. No dispatches were received here yesterday either from West or East.

There was never so complete a wreck of telegraph wire in the city, not even during July riots of ten years ago. Great damage has been done to trees by breaking of limbs from the great weight of ice. At ten o'clock last night the high wind increased to a gale from the Southwest, clearing off the dense fog. This morning bright with falling thermometer. All the streets in low situations in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg, Hoboken and other cities are badly flooded.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—A little child, aged three years, daughter of Sheriff T. D. Crogbill, of Caroline county, was bitten, on Friday last, by a dog that showed evident symptoms of hydrophobia afterwards. The dog was a pointer, and belonged to Mr. Goghill. It was lying in front of the fire on Friday morning, when the little girl, who was playing, struck him. He snapped at her, inserting three of his teeth at the first joint of one of her thumbs.—Soon after, the dog left the house, and is supposed to have bitten nearly every dog in Bowling Green, and also attempted to bite several persons, whereupon he was killed. The mother of the little girl applied her mouth to the wound, and in this way sought to extract the *virus*, if there was any. The wound was also cauterized. Mr. J. H. Bradley, of this place, having been applied to, kindly sent to Sheriff Coghill what is known as a mad-stone, which had been used with great success years ago by the father of the late J. H. Bradley. It is to be hoped that the ill effects of the wound have been removed.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the office of President, Vice President, Minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both houses of Congress. Thomas H. Benton is the only man who has held a seat in the U. S. Senate for thirty consecutive years. The only instance of father and son in the Senate at the same time is that of the Hon. Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa. General James Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the U. S. Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently Senator from Minnesota.—John Quincey Adams held a position under the Government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk, during which he died. He had been Minister to England, member of both houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

A NEW TRIBE.—A California paper describes the discovery of three villages of Juni Indians, supposed to be the survivors of the ancient Aztecs. They dwell on the great trail from Fort Mohave, on the Colorado, to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, and are about a day's journey from the diamond field. They number about 6,000, and are very different from other tribes, being in looks, bearing, and pride of dress a manifestly superior race. The women are comely and modest in dress, their houses are clean and their cooking good. Certain kinds of cloth are made by them. These people have fields of corn, wheat and vegetables, flocks of sheep and goats, and they keep all the domestic animals. They are friendly to the whites, never fight aggressively, but are stubborn in defense. Their houses are of stone, three stories high, and built in terrace form. They worship the Great Spirit, and believe that He dwells in the Sun.

THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE HALL.—The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Tuesday says:

"Persons passing through Independence Hall this morning were somewhat astonished at noticing a number of riggers actively preparing for some important work. To the conundrum 'What does it mean?' no one could return an answer.

"A little patient inquiry on the part of one of the reporters of the *Bulletin*, developed the information that the 'Old Bell of '76' is to be hung in the hallway of the State-House, and upon the original timbers which supported it when its pealing told of the solemn compact of the thirteen original States. The riggers, under the direction of a Mr. Thompson, of the Philadelphia navy-yard, are now employed in removing the old timbers from their position in the steeple to that which they are to occupy in the hall. It seems unnecessary to state that this work is being done in connection with the efforts of Colonel F. M. Etting and others to restore Independence Hall to its original condition as far as possible."

The New York *Herald* publishes a list of murders committed in that city for the past three years. Adding them up we find forty in 1870, forty-five in 1871, fifty-six in 1872, showing a steady increase in the records of crime.

An association has been organized in England for the purpose of prosecuting every Railroad company on whose line any accidents happen, and thus to compel them to be more considerate of human life.

A father and three children were burned to death in Philadelphia, on the 9th of January, by the explosion of combination fluid. The vapor ignited from a stove two yards distant.

Simon Cameron has been nominated for re-election as United States Senator by a caucus of the Radicals in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

☞ The Legislature re-assembled on Wednesday.

CAPTIONS:

Of Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of 1872-'3, up to the time of taking a recess, with dates of ratification:

Resolution in favor of David Piggott tax collector of New Hanover county ratified November 29th.

Resolution to authorize the joint committee to examine the returns of election in August last, to send for persons and papers, ratified Nov. 2d.

The following were ratified Dec. 3.

Joint resolution to provide for deficiencies in the annual supply of stationery.

Resolution asking Congress to amend the pension law.

An act to change the times of holding the Superior Courts of Wake county.

The following were ratified Dec. 4:

Resolution asking for removal of disabilities.

An act for the relief of sureties of William A. Walton, deceased, late sheriff of Rowan county.

An act to re-enact chapter 18, public laws of 1871-2.

Joint resolution concerning the sale of the W. C. R. R.

Resolution to purchase National colors.

Resolution of instruction to principal clerk of Senate.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to send special messenger to Gates county for election returns.

Resolution in regard to a deficiency of seats in the House of Representatives.

The following were ratified Dec. 18.

An act to incorporate the N. C. Medicinal company.

An act for the relief Simon Goodwin, collector of Johnston county.

Resolution empowering the joint committee to investigate the sale of the W. N. C. R. R. to take testimony under oath.

Resolution in favor of Ware and Milles.

The following were ratified Dec. 14:

Resolution in favor of employees of the General Assemby.

Joint resolution concerning the manner of drawing jurors for the Federal Court of this State.

Resolution in relation to *per diem* of absent members.

Resolution in regard to Supreme Court Library.

An act concerning the election of judges.

The following were ratified Dec. 17:

An act to incorporate the N. C. State Insurance Company.

An act to re-enact and amend chapter 180, laws 1871-'72, entitled an act to establish the rates of the Public Printing, and for other purposes.

An act to regulate the salaries of the Governor and Treasurer of the State.

The following acts and resolutions were ratified Dec. 18th.

An act for the support of the Insane Asylum for the year 1873.

An act to legalize the levying of a special tax in Johnston county.

Resolution to provide for the cancellation of vouchers in the Treasury Department.

An act to extend the time for taking out grants in McDowell county.

Resolution of Instruction to Attorney General.

An act to change the time for holding the Spring term of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county.

An act to repeal section 10 of the act entitled "an act to suspend the code of Civil Procedure in certain cases," and enact a substitute for said section.

An act to re-enact and continue in force the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and to amend the same.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of Guilford county to levy a special tax and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the N. Y. Norfolk and charleston R. R.

An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Planter's Railway Company.

An act to charter the Wison and Tar River narrow guage R. R.

Resolution in favor of certain witnessess before Committee on Privileges and Elections.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF GAME FROM THE VALLEY.—Last week there were shipped from Winchester, Va., 17,000 rabbits. The wagons arriving there daily are laden down with them. One wagon Saturday had 2,700. Pheasants, partridges, and wild turkeys, are shipped in proportion to Baltimore and Washington. The rabbits sell at $6 per hundred, skin and all. The heavy snow in the Valley has greatly increased the trade in all kinds of game. There were several wagons in Staunton yesterday filled with deer and winged game from Pocahontas county. Venison was quoted at eight cents.—*Staunton Vindicator.*

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—The train last night was thrown off the track by a broken rail at Belmont station. There were sixty passengers on board, twenty of whom were hurt seriously. Mary Crowley loses her left eye, Congressman McHenry had his shoulder dislocated and otherwise bruised. Mrs. Houston had her collar bone broken and was internally injured.

INTERESTING TO GRAVE DIGGERS.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Reports to the Internal Revenue Bureau show the number of distilleries in operation in the United States on the 1st inst., to be 269, with a daily capacity of 239,638 gallons. During the month of December there was an increase of thirty-three distilleries, and a decrease in the daily capacity of 22,645 gallons.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A heavy storm of snow, as fine as sand, accompanied by a gale of wind, has prevailed here since 3 o'clock this afternoon. The thermometer is two degrees above zero, but the cold is terrible, owing to the piercing winds. The storm is accompanied by extraordinary electrical phenomena, which interferes somewhat with the working of the telegraph.

A dreadful domestic tragedy occurred on Sunday last near the Spiritualistic village of Moravia, in which a jealous husband shot his wife, then the friend whom he suspected, and finally himself, all three dying almost instantly.

There was a snow-storm over a large portion of Missouri and Kansas on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 4th and 5th; the heaviest known.

OMAHA, Jan. 7.—The Sioux and Pawnees are fighting on Republican River. Several chiefs have been killed. Troops have been sent to protect settlers.

FLEXIBLE STONE.—We are indebted to Mr. Samuel J. Blum, of Nazareth, Pa., for a specimen of itacolumite, or flexible stone, a curious mineral, of which he is in possession of several samples obtained by him in Stokes county, N. C. In Brazil and the Ural mountains, diamonds have been found in the itacolumite rocks; but, in general, the diamonds are obtained from the soil in the vicinity of the above rocks. *Scientific American.*

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Full Official Vote—Grant's Plurality over Greeley 759,137—Grant's Majority over the Opposition 725,358.

The full official vote for President and Vice-President is at last accessible, and has been compiled by the Philadelphia *Telegram*. The vote of each State for the Grant and Greeley electors is given below, and under the head of "Scattering" is included the vote cast for O'Conor, the Bourbon candidate, and Black, the Temperance candidate. The Majorities given are those of Grant over Greeley, without taking the scattering vote into account:

	Grant	Greeley	Scattering	Maj.
Alabama	90,272	79,441	.....	10,831R
Arkansas	41,296	38,448	.....	2,848R
California	54,044	40,749	1,668	13,295R
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	429	4,758R
Delaware	11,116	10,208	487	908R
Florida	17,765	15,428	8	2,337R
Georgia	62,715	76,278	3,999	13,563D
Illinois	241,248	184,770	3,058	56,478R
Indiana	186,144	163,637	1,417	22,507R
Iowa	131,233	71,119	2,202	60,114R
Kansas	66,942	32,970	721	33,972R
Kentucky	88,970	100,208	2,374	11,238D
Louisiana	71,653	57,029	.....	14,624R
Maine	61,422	29,087	.....	32,335R
Maryland	66,760	67,687	.....	927D
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	.....	74,212R
Michigan	138,455	78,355	4,144	60,100R
Minnesota	54,558	34,327	24	20,231R
Mississippi	82,406	47,287	.....	35,119R
Missouri	119,196	151,433	2,429	32,237D
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	.....	10,540R
Nevada	8,413	6,236	.....	2,177R
New Hampshire	37,184	31,421	308	5,763R
New Jersey	91,661	76,801	606	14,860R
New York	440,749	387,279	1,655	53,470R
North Carolina	94,304	69,494	.....	24,810R
Ohio	281,852	244,321	3,425	37,531R
Oregon	11,818	7,749	.....	4,069R
Pennsylvania	349,689	211,961	.....	137,728R
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	5	8,336R
South Carolina	72,290	22,703	224	49,587R
Tennessee	83,655	94,391	.....	10,736D
Texas	47,406	66,500	2,580	19,094D
Vermont	41,480	10,926	553	30,554D
Virginia	92,953	91,424	42	1,529R
West Virginia	32,323	29,533	600	2,790R
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	834	18,515R
Total	3,592,934	2,833,847	33,779	759,137R

Giving Grant 759,137 plurality over Greeley; 725,358 majority over all.

COMPARISON WITH THE VOTE OF 1868.

The vote for President in 1868 stood as follows:

For Grant and Colfax	3,013,188
For Seymour and Blair	2,703,600
Grant's majority	309,588

In 1868 Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia did not participate in the election, and in Florida the Presidential electors were selected by the Legislature. Deducting the vote of these four States in 1872 from the total we find that Grant received 3,352,454 votes in the States which took part in the election of 1868, his increase being 339,266 votes in these States, and 579,796 in the whole country. The Greeley ticket in 1872 polled 2,613,208 votes in the States which voted in 1868, showing a decrease in these States of 90,392 votes, and in the whole country a decrease of 130,247 votes.

THE GRANT ELECTORAL VOTE.

The thirty-one States in which the Grant ticket received majorities cast the following votes for Grant and Wilson:

Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	6	Nevada	3
California	6	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Oh o	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Louisiana	8	South Carolina	7
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Mississippi	8		
Total electocal vote			300

THE OPPOSITION ELECTORAL VOTE.

The death of Mr. Greeley caused the electors of the States which gave a majority for him to scatter their votes for President in the following fashion:

For Horace Greeley, of New York:	
Georgia	3
For B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri:	
Georgia	6
Kentucky	4
Missouri	8
Total	18
For Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana:	
Kentucky	8
Maryland	8
Missouri	6
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Total	42
For Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia:	
Georgia	2
For David Davis, of Illinois:	
Missouri	1

The opposition electoral vote for Vice President was distributed as follows:

For B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri:	
Georgia	5
Kentucky	8
Maryland	8
Missouri	6
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Total	47
For Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts:	
Georgia	1
For George W. Julian, Indiana:	
Missouri	5
For Alexander H. Colquitt, of Georgia:	
Georgia	5
For John M. Palmer, of Illinois:	
Missouri	3
For Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky:	
Kentucky	3
For William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio:	
Missouri	1
For Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky:	
Kentucky	1

CONTESTED VOTES.

In Louisiana the two opposing sets of electors claim to have been elected, the Grant electors by the vote given above, and the Greeley electors by a vote of 66,267 against 58,252—a majority of 8,015 for Greeley. The Greeley electors accordingly held a meeting and forwarded their vote to Washington. Their vote for President was blank, and for Vice President 8 for B. Gratz Brown. It will devolve upon Congress in joint session to decide which is the true vote of the State, but there is no doubt that the Grant vote will be accepted.

UNITED BRETHREN CONFERENCE.—The Virginia Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ will hold its next session in Hagerstown, commencing February 13, 1873. Bishop J. Weaver, of Baltimore, will preside over the Conference. The territory occupied by this Conference is not large, embracing Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany counties, in Maryland, and the Valley of Virginia as far South as Staunton. Fifty or sixty ministers belong to it, who represent a membership of six or seven thousand.—*Clarke Courier.*

A meritorious article is Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; it is rapidly becoming known and widely and deservedly popular. It is apparently nothing in itself but an agreeably perfumed and pleasant hair dressing, but it contains the most wonderful curative properties for loss of hair, and after using it a short time, gray hair is restored to its natural color. If any of our readers doubt it, let them try a single bottle of the "Renewer," and they will add their testimonial to the truth of what we say.—*Sentinel*, Burlington, Vt.

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Napoleon III., better known as Louis Napoleon, died Friday 10th inst., at Chiselhurst, England, where he has resided with his family since his defeat and overthrow by the Prussians, and release from prison, in the Spring of 1871. No man has figured more prominently, or with more conspicuous ability, in military and civil life, during the present century, nor does history reveal a more overwhelming and disgraceful defeat than followed his declaration of war against Prussia in July, 1870, terminating with his surrender at Sedan, in less than six months, after a campaign unrelieved by a single victory.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage, and was born in April, 1808.

After the defeat of his uncle, Napoleon Boneparte, the family was banished. Louis Napoleon and his mother seeking a home in Switzerland, where he entered the little army of that country. During the French Revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Phillipe on the throne, he applied for permission to serve as a private in the French army, but his petition was answered by a renewal of the decree of banishment. But the future Emperor, nothing undaunted, did not give up his hope of occupying the seat of his dead uncle.

He engaged in several minor revolutions and insurrections in different countries, but it was not until 1836 that he made any direct movement towards the the attainment of his ambition. This proved unsuccessful. He was captured and taken to Paris. His life was spared on condition that he should be sent to the United States. He remained in this country but a short time, returning to Switzerland.

In 1840 the Prince Napoleon made another attempt to secure the French throne. He landed, with his followers from England, at Bologne, but was easily repulsed. He was captured and senteneed to perpetual imprisonment. After six years' close confinement, he escaped in disguise into Belgium and thence into England.

Here he remained until the famous revolution of 1848. This led to his election as a representative in the National Assembly, and afterwards as President of the French Republic.

Having obtained this position the rest was very easy. Emulating his uncle he courted the favor of the army. The Assembly, in 1851, becoming uneasy at the growing power of the President, made a show of disapprobation. The leaders were arrested, the Assembly disbanded and Napoleon declared himself Dictator.

Next year the question of the restoration of the Empire was put before the people. The proposal was accepted, and under the name of Napoleon III, the Prince assumed the title of Emperor of France.

His life since then is a part of the current history of the day. In many respects he has made the French people a good ruler, and during his reign that country has been more prosperous and her people more happy than at any time before. He was a man of great ambition. Many, very many of the people of France will mourn his death, no more on account of the past, than for the hopes for the future which died with him.

LONDON, January 11—6 A. M.—The report of the *post-mortem* examination at Chiselhurst says the failure of circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition. The bladder was found to be diseased and the kidneys affected. The other organs were sound and healthy, but death was simply a question of time.

The body has been embalmed, and laid in state, until yesterday, when the funeral took place. The Royal Family of England and many distinguished from France, and Germany, attended.

STATE ITEMS.

From a long article in the last *Spirit of the Age*, with the proper title, we learn that the Christmas Tree of the Raleigh Baptist Sunday School had articles and tickets on it representing between five and six hundred dollars worth, and that more than half of this value consisted of wood, flour, meat, meal, clothing, &c., for the poor.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A gentleman from Harnett county informs the *Sentinel* that there have been sixty-one cases of small pox in that county, and that some sixteen of the best citizens have died from the disease. He states, however, that it has now almost wholly abated.

GOING SOUTH.—Sixty negroes recently left Pitt county for South Carolina. It is said that from forty to fifty will shortly remove from Edgecombe to Duplin.

The warehouse of Worth & Worth, of Wilmington, had a narrow escape from fire on Thursday last. The fire was caused by a spark from a fire under a glue pot.

A negro boy, giving the name of Wm. Smith, supposed to have murdered Emanuel Price, in Pasquotank county, N. C., some time since, was arrested in Norfolk on Wednesday week.

A colored man in Lumberbridge Township, Robeson county, died recently at the age of 110. His name was Thomas Shaw. He always voted the Democratic ticket and his last ballot was cast for Horace Greeley.

The Conference of the M. E. Church, North, convened in Charlotte on Wednesday of last week. Bishop E. R. Ames, of Baltimore, presided.

A railroad between Lumberton and Fayetteville, as a branch of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, is talked of.

The formation of a new county by the name of "Nahunta," out of portions of Wayne, Johnston and Wilson is spoken of.

The Cape Fear river was frozen over at Fayetteville, and as far down as Kelley's Cove, during the recent severe cold.

A white man, name not given, was found on the streets of Charlotte, at half-past two o'clock, Thursday morning last almost frozen to death.

The bridges over the small streams in the Eastern counties have been much damaged by the recent freshets.

Elizabeth City has now a population of 4,000. Two years ago it was less than 1,500.

The Wilmington *Journal* learns that, for various reasons combined, the peanut crop in that section will fall short this year, nearly one-half.

The Raleigh Young Men's Christian Association are to open a reading room in that city.

E. M. Holt, Esq., has bought Newlin's Cotton Factory and Mills, on Haw River, twelve miles south of Graham, paid $40,00.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

DIVINE SERVICE in Moravian Church at Salem, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 7, P. M.

Weekly Prayer Meetings every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Monthly Missionary Prayer Meetings 1st Monday evening in every month.

Moravian Church Sunday School, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Elm Street Sunday School, at 2 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held hereafter at the Presbyterian Church, in Winston, on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month, at the following hours:

Morning Service and Sermon at 10 o'clock.

Evening Service and Sermon at 6½ o'clock.

Congregational Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sunday at 3 o'clock. P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE in Methodist E. Church, in Winston, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8, A. M.

BARGAINS.—There are still a few good Bedsteads and Bedding, Mattrasses, &c., to be had at the residence of the late Dr Zevely.

HORSES, BUGGY, SULKY, HAR- &c. Apply to

T. R. PURNELL,
or L. V. BLUM.

CHRISTIANA AND HER CHILDREN.—The scholars of Salem Sunday School entertained their friends very pleasantly and profitably in the Moravian Church on Tuesday evening last, by exhibiting a series of life-like and life-sized pictures shown through a Sciopticon, or improved Magic Lantern, illustrating the well known progress of "Christiana and her Children," embracing twelve views. The exhibition was creditable to all concerned. The descriptions of the various scenes were given by the scholars in an audible and satisfactory manner. The singing was excellent,—the best we have heard for many a day. Several of the solos were charmingly given, and exhibited finely cultivated voices.

A repetition was given on Wednesday evening, and to-night an entire change of programme consisting of Bible Pictures and Views of the Holy Land, with appropriate descriptions and music, will take place.

WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Winston Tobacco buyers, held at Wilson's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, January 8th, for the purpose of forming Rules and Regulations to govern the Board of Trade, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS BARBER, *President*; N. D. Sullivan, *Vice President*; R. M. Carter, *Secretary*; A. S. Moseley, *Treasurer*.

Messrs. Grogan, Jones and Vaughn were appointed a Committee on membership and arbitration. The regular meetings of the Association are on the first Wednesday in each month.

A few days since, a gentleman from a neighboring county was very much annoyed just as he was entering the stage, in front of the Salem Hotel, by having a warrant thrust into his face by a *deputized* officer of the 15th amendment stripe. He happened to strike the wrong man, and the official had his trouble for nothing. Look before you leap in future.

THE WILMINGTON STAR is a very neat, sprightly, newsy daily, recently much enlarged and improved. Both the editor and publisher are working hard to give all the most readable articles afloat and pay particular attention to the news of this and neighboring States. See advertisement.

BROWN'S WARE HOUSE.—The breaks at this popular house last week were very good and prices continue to give satisfaction to farmers. Some 40,000 lbs. of Tobacco were sold at prices ranging from $4 to $41. The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Brown & Gorrell, have an eye to the comfort of their customers. They not only have the largest and best arranged house for showing Tobacco in the State, but a good Wagon Yard, Camp-house, 30 ...lls and plenty of wood and water con...ient.

...r. Bob Moseley, the polite and accom...ing Auctioneer, can always get the ...est prices for Tobacco.

THE "LEDGER" ALMANAC.—We are indebted to Geo. W. Childs, Esq., for a copy of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger Almanac* for 1873. It is beautifully printed and contains a mass of useful and instructive matter, and is intended as a present to every subscriber of the *Ledger*. It is stated that the cost of compiling and printing this almanac has exceeded five thousand dollars.

THE ENFIELD TIMES.—We have received the first number of this new paper. It is a large, handsome, ably conducted, well printed sheet, published at Enfield, Halifax county, by Daniel Bond, Esq. Success.

MAJ. WM. M. ROBBINS.—We learn that this gentleman, M. C. elect from this District, has removed to Statesville. Persons having business with him will please bear in mind his change of address.

R. T. GRAY, Esq., late of Winston, has become associated with the *Christian Advocate*, of Raleigh, as one of its editors. Mr. Gray is a talented young man, and a ready writer.

Mr. L. N. Clinard killed two hogs, thirteen months old, weighing respectively 392 and 360 pounds. This is hard to beat.

A good Cooking Stove for Sale. Apply at this Office.

See Card of D. P. Mast, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Winston, N. C. The partnership of "Starbuck & Mast" has been dissolved, and Mr. Mast can now be found at his office in the Court-house.

Executor's sale of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats and Hay at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Conrad, in Yadkin county, on the 1st of February.

Sale of valuable stock of *Goods* and *Real Estate* at Friedberg P. O., on the 5th of February next.

☞ We regret that an interesting communication reached us too late for this issue. It shall appear next week.

LOOK TO YOUR CHIMNEYS.—A burning chimney at the Yarborough House in Raleigh, caused quite an alarm among the citizens of Raleigh on Monday night.

☞ In addition to the officiating clergymen, mentioned last week, Rev. R. P. Lineback occupied the pulpit several evenings during the week.

DROWNED.—On Friday moning 3rd inst., Mr. Drewry Smith, aged 79 years, a higly respectable citizen of Stokes County, was drowned, while attempting to ford Dan River, which was much swollen.

STATE ITEMS.

The *Southern Home* tells of the following horrible accident: "A young man of seventeen, named Hartsell, was going to Monroe, the day before Christmas, and finding Stewart's Fork flushed with water, he took out one of his horses to try the ford and made two attempts to cross. The horse became frightened, ran off and threw the young man, whose foot caught in the gears and he was dragged a quarter of a mile. The horse in running knocked down several panels of fence with the unfortunate young man, crushing him into a shapeless mass."

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: We learn that on last Saturday night week, about 12 o'clock, the roof of the residence of Mr. John Pierson, an estimable citizen, living on Reedy Fork, in this county, took fire, it is supposed, from the chimney. The family were sleeping in the lower part of the house, and the first intimation they had of the disaster was caused by the falling in of the upper portion of the building, the noise of which awoke them just in time to make their escape from the flames. So little time was left them that even their wearing apparel was consumed. Everything in the house, including a quantity of grain stored up stairs, was destroyed.

We saw a lump of gold found in Union county, weighing about 1 pound, says the Charlotte *Democrat*. It was a solid lump with very little alloy. Not long since we published a notice of a lump of gold found in the same county, weighing two or three pounds, the property of a poor clergyman. We consider the country between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers—a distance by rail of 64 x 100 miles—the best in the world for gold mining, farming, &c.

The growth of Raleigh is seen not only in its many new and fine stores and residences, but in the enterprising and clever business men who have come here since the war. To refer to one class alone—lawyers—Judge Battle, R. H. Battle, S. F. Phillips, A. S. Merrimon, George V. Strong, W. N. H. Smith, J. B. Batchelor, L. C. Edwards, William Young, the Messrs. Jones, Capt. Sam. T. Williams, and several others have all settled there since the late unpleasantness.

THE CAROLINA MESSENGER.—This ably conducted paper made its appearance on Thursday last greatly enlarged and improved in appearance. We regard the *Messenger* as one of the best weekly and semi-weekly newspapers in the South. To the editor we extend our best wishes for success.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* says that on Friday morning the 20th Dec., Mr. Jos. Pointer, Jr., near Woodsdale, Person county, in passing the door over which was his gun rack, the jarring of the door caused the gun to fall from the rack, striking the hammer against the door sill or steps, and went off, killing his little son Johnny.

The Petersburg *Index* says: Eighty-five negroes arrived in this city on Tuesday night week, from Henderson, N. C., and left on the A. M. & O. R. R., the next morning for Memphis Tenn. It is reported that some sixty odd others are to follow.

An extensive bee-raiser informs the *Sentinel* that the mortality amongst bees this winter has been unprecedented. The bees are all found dead in hives filled with honey. He is of opinion that epidemic disease is the cause.

Mr. C. J. Wheeler writes the Greensboro *Patriot* from Deep River, near High Point, that he measured two trees, one a poplar 10 feet 2 inches in diameter and about 100 feet high, the other a sassafras 5 feet 8 inches in diameter, 45 feet high. Big trees for this country.

On the plantation of Dr. R. H. Dicken, Edgecombe county last year, a negro man and his three children, *with one horse*, produced twenty-two bales of cotton, fifty barrels of corn and two hundred bushels of potatoes.

The Wadesboro *Argus* says: The Pee Dee river froze over on Thursday of Christmas week half a foot thick, and on Tuesday our young friend, Mr. C. M. Covington, was enabled to cross at Dumas' Ferry with a horse and buggy.

David Collins, of Rutherford county, convicted at September (1871) term of the U. S. Circuit Court in Raleigh, of a violation of the enforcement act, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President.

We learn from the *Observer* that $12,000 of bonds of Iredell county were sold within the past two days in Charlotte by the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad. They brought a fine price. This speaks well for the credit of the sterling men of Iredell.

We are pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Alice McGuire, wife of Mr. R. H. McGuire, of the Battleboro *Advance*, and daughter of Henry G. Williams, Esq., of Battleboro, which sad event occurred at the residence of Mr. Williams on last Friday. The deceased lady was young, amiable and greatly beloved. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.—*Wilmington Star.*

Four soldiers of the war of 1812 are now living in Alamance, their names are Anderson Thompson, Seymour Puryear, James Ringstaff and Joseph Marshall; they are all drawing pensions at the rate of $8 per month from the U. S. Government.—*North State.*

SUPREME COURT.—*Tuesday, Jan. 7.*—The business of the Court to-day was the concluding examination of applicants to practice in the State Courts. The class was large and all the applicants passed a satisfactory examination. They are as follows:

T. P. Bonnor, Hyde; T. J. Swann, Mecklenburg; J. S. Adams, Buncombe; R. O. Patterson, Buncombe; J. B. Buxton, Buncombe; L. Pulliam, Buncombe; W. F. Pool, Pasquotank; Wm. C. Fields, Alleghany; H. E. C. Johnston; F. A. Woodward, Wilson; Oliver H. Allen, Duplin; R. S. Bynum, Stokes; R. J. Shipp, Gaston; J. W. Mauney, Stanley; J. W. Bryan, Pamlico; W. C. Munroe, Jones; M. J. Hawkins, Warren; Wm. Marsh, Surry; J. W. Blount, Wilson; Franklin McNeill, Richmond; Alexander Malloy, Richmond; R. M. Barham, Franklin; J. H. Boothe, Wake; Wm. Whitford, Craven; Wm. C. Bowen, Northampton; Geo. W. Bower, Ashe; J. S. Leary, col., Cumberland.

Chief Justice Pearson requests the announcement that hereafter those who have not read the prescribed course will not be admitted to the class of applicants for license. As a matter of interest to those studying law we give the prescribed studies, as follows:

First Course.—Blackstone's Commentaries, (2nd book; diligently,) Coke or Cruise, Fern, Saunders on Uses, and some work on Executors and Administrators.

Second Course.—Third Blackstone's Commenteries, Chitty and Stephens on Pleading, Adams' Equity and the Code of Civil Procedure.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

A PENITENTIARY CONVICT ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE—HE WAS SHOT BY THE GUARD.—On the evening of January 10th, while a number of the convicts at the Penitentiary were at work on the outside of the stockade, a colored man by the name of Riley Manning attempted to make his escape by flight to the woods near by, and was shot dead.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by S. S. Jones Esq., at his residence near Clemmonsville, Mr. R. W. BREWER, to Miss ELMIRA C. DAVENPORT, all of Yadkin.

In Lewisville, on the 26th of Dec. 1872, by Lewis Laughenour Esq., Mr WM. BLACK to Miss AMANDA J. MOSER, all of Yadkin.

DIED,

On the 8th inst., near Abbotts Creek, Davidson County, Miss MARGRET BODENHAMER, aged 75 years 11 months and 18 days.

Suddenly, in Davidson County, on the 5th inst., Mrs MARY MOTSINGER, at an advanced age.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Jan. 16.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	12½@ 00	Chop,	1¼
Lard,	12½@00	Bran,	1¼
Pork	7@8	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@7	Wheat,	1 60@0 00
Veal,	6@ 7	Corn,	60@65 00
Mutton,	6@ 7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@ 25	Rye,	80@0 00
Flour,	3¾ @4	Oats,	40@ 00
		Peas,	75@ 00

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY R. M. CARTER.

BROWN'S WARE-HOUSE, January 14, 1873.

NEW TOBACCO.

PRIMINGS—Commom to Good,	$2 75 to $3 50
LUGS—Common,	4 00 to 5 25
" Medium,	5 50 to 7 00
LEAF—Common,	6 50 to 7 75
" Medium,	7 00 to 9 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	5 00 to 8 00
" " Fancy,	12 00 to 14 00
WRAPPERS—Common.	11 00 to 16 00
" Good to Fine,	18 00 to 25 00
" Fancy,	30 00 to 45 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. January 7, 1873.

Receipts increasing, market active and full rates for all grades.

We quote:

LUGS—Very Common,	$5 50 to $6 00
" Good,	6 00 to 8 00
" Common Bright,	6 00 to 10 00
" Fancy Smokers,	12 00 to 16 00
LEAF—Common Red,	6 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good Bright,	20 00 to 30 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	40 00 to 50 00

And some extra lots higher.

New York, Jan. 13.—Cotton, 20¾ a 21¼; Flour, $6 15 to $8 75; Corn, 70 a 75; Wheat, 1 42 a 1 52; Gold, 112 a 112¼; Bonds; N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Jan. 13.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour 5 20 a 5 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 70; Corn white, 63 a 65, yellow, 00 a 62; Oats, 48 a 00; Bacon, 7 a 10½; Whisky, 00 a 96; Lard 8½ a 8¾

Charlotte, Jan. 13.—Bacon 11 a 12½; Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 0 65 a 0 70; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 90 a 1 00; Lard, 15.

Richmond, Jan. 13.—Wheat, $1 80 a 1 90 Corn 00 a 75; Oats 42 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 50 a 8 00.

Petersburg, Jan. 13.—Flour, 7 50 a 7 75; Wheat, red $1 60 a $1 70, white, $1 55 a $0 00; Corn, 68 a 70; Bacon, hog round 12 a 14; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $1 75.

Fayetteville, Jan. 13.—Bacon 12½ a 14 Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $6 90 a $0 95; Oats, 65 $00; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $2 00

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT.

John Smith, Solomon Smith, and others,—heirs-at-Law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd against Moses S. Smith, William Smith and others—heirs-at-law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd.

Petition to sell the lands of said deceased for Partition among his heirs at-law.

It appearing to the Court, that William Smith, Thomas Thornton and his wife Rachel, Jesse Calhoun and his wife Phebe, heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased; John Smith, ——— Leoriatd and his wife, Rachel, Moses Smith, Oliver Stretson and his wife, Elizabeth, Nathan Jennings and his wife, Narcissa, heirs of William Smith deceased; Elias Smith, Sam'l Albertson and his wife, Amelia, heirs of David Smith, deceased; ——— ——— and his wife, Jane and ——— Smith, heirs of Eleazer Smith, deceased; Larkin Crouch and Seaborn Crouch, heirs of Anna Crouch, deceased, Defendants in the above named Case, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six successive weeks be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, summoning said defendants to be and appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition: otherwise the Court will grant the relief demanded in the Petition.

Witness John Blackburn, Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court: At office at Winston, N. C., January 15th, 1873.

3-16-6t. JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY the 1st day of February next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Mrs. E. CONRAD, a quantity of

CORN,
WHEAT,
RYE,
OATS,
HAY,

and one barrel of good APPLE BRANDY belonging to the estate of John J. Conrad, deceased.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

A. E. CONRAD, Executor.

Jan 1st, 1872. 3-tds.

AUCTION SALE.

THE undersigned propose to sell at public auction, their entire stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
HATS,
SHOES,
NOTIONS

&c., &c., at their store commencing on Wednesday February the 5th, next, and will continue to sell from day to day, until they have sold out their entire stock of Goods. Now is the time for all who wish to buy goods cheap, as they can have them at their own prices, and get what they need, for we have a large and well assorted stock of goods, which must and will be sold at some price. Previous to the auction, we will sell at cost. Therefore come at once and get what you want, while the assortment is good.—Terms cash.

At the same time and place, (Feb 5th,) will be sold a two-third interest in the entire store property, which is located on the public road leading from Salem to Salisbury, near the Davidson county line, seven miles from Salem, and is known as Friedberg Post Office. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good Store-house, 16x54, divided into office, store-room and ware-room; a good well painted Dwelling-house, 16x32 feet, two stories high, has four rooms and entry; a well of excellent water near the house, and a good barn at a convenient distance.—The buildings are all nearly as good as new, having been built only some four years ago. This is a splendid business stand, and an excellent location for a good physician, as it is situated near the central point of Friedberg neighborhood, which is thickly settled with well-to-do and enterprising farmers; there being but one store and one physician within seven miles of this place.

Terms reasonable which will be made known on day of sale.

HEGE & SPAUGHS,
Jan. 10th, 1873. Friedberg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHŒA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price. Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,458. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

THE MORNING STAR

DAILY EDITION:

THOUGH ONLY FIVE YEARS OLD, HAS THE Largest Daily Circulation of any newspaper in the State, and a circulation in Wilmington fifty per cent. larger than that of any other paper.

WEEKLY EDITION:

Now combined with the CAROLINA FARMER, making one of the best **Family Newspapers** in the South. Circulation very large and rapidly increasing.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Daily Star, 1 year,	$7 00
" 6 months,	3 50
" 3 months,	2 00
Weekly Star, 1 year,	2 00
" 6 months	1 00
" 3 months,	50

It may be safely asserted that no newspaper ever established in North Carolina has made such rapid progress as THE MORNING STAR.

☞ Send for specimen copies.

Address, WM. H. BERNARD.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell, on the 18th of January, one LOT, corner of Main and Belew's Creek Streets, adjoining the lot on which my Furniture Establishment is situated.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 27, 1872. 1-4ts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

$1.000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S GAZETEER.

A book for advertisers, containing the name, location, population, branch of industry, and other information of importance concerning every town in which a newspaper is published in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

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NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

A book of 600 pages, with editor's and publishers' names, date of establishment, size, politics, subscription price and circulation of all Newspapers in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

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by mail. Address Publishers, No. 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE.

A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, and containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York. 2-4w.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and my child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GALIGNIER,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per box. Sent by Email, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., New York, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent*.
SALEM, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY, } In Superior Court, Nov. 22, 1872.

John G. Ector, and wife, Phœbe J. Ector, *Plaintiff* vs. David F. Brown, George W. Brown, and Nolan Brown, *Defendants*.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the annexed affidavit and complaint, that the above named defendants, David F. Brown, Geo. W. Brown and Nolan Brown, are proper parties to this action relating to real property in this State, in favor of the above named plaintiffs, and that said defendants are not residents of this State; and that said defendants cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State, on motion of J. M. Leach, Plaintiff's counsel, Ordered, that the Summons herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, be served by publication of the same in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, State of North Carolina, once a week for six successive weeks.

Signed, L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In the Superior Court.

SUMMONS.

John G. Ector, and wife Phœbe J. Ector, *Plaintiffs*. against David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolan Brown, *Defendants*.

To the Sheriff of Davidson County,—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolan Brown, the Defendants above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court of Davidson County, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 10th day of January, 1873, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 22d day of November, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.
Nov. 28, 1872.-48-6w. [pr. fee $10.]

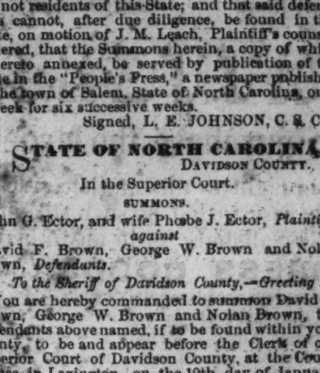
FRESH GROCERIES.

A CHOICE LOT OF

MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour,
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,

Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLAND'S.



of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL,
L. V. BLUM, } Executors.
Salem N. C., June 6th, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor*.
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

n fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

WORTH & WORTH,

GENERAL

Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,

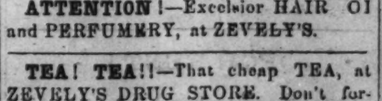
WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OI and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

Plantation for Sale.



A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.

Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort*.

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling." It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

GREAT EXHIBITION!



New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

HAVE NOW IN STORE IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,

An unusually large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

AT ZEVELY'S Drug Store,

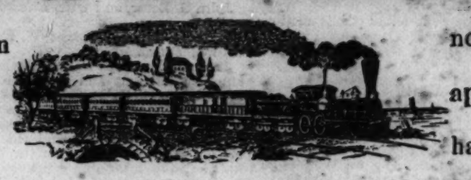
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MERRIMEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 3 72.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

The completion of our Rail Road



now rapidly approaching has induced

PATTERSON & CO.,

to purchase the largest STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market since the war Indeed, they confidently assert, that no such stock of goods can be found in Greensboro or Salisbury, or in any other town in N. W. North Carolina.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we defy competition. From the cheapest Calico to the finest Poplins and Alpacas, we have an abundant stock suitable for all ages, and for all purses, whether poor or plethoric. Our stock of Shawls has been carefully selected and is remarkable for variety of style, beauty of finish and cheapness of price.

NOTIONS.

Besides our usual stock, we have added many articles not heretofore kept in stores in this country. Our assortment is very large and we think it sufficiently complete to meet all the wants of our customers.

Boots and Shoes

Our Ladies fine Shoes are not bought in jobbing houses, but are made expressly to our order by one of the best manufacturing establishments in the city of Philadelphia. They are stamped with both the maker's name and our own, and are unsurpassed for finish, durability and perfection of fit.

We also have a very large stock of the best pegged work.

Our supply of Children's Shoes, both for boys and girls, is larger than it has ever been before, and we are confident o being able to supply all wants in this line.

For gentlemen we have a full line of Boots and Shoes, from the coarsest pegged work to the finest sewed calf skin.

HATS.

We have all the latest and most desirable styles of Hats, and to every one wishing a decent and comfortable covering for his head, we offer an inspection of these Goods.

DRUGS.

We keep a full assortment of all Drugs sold in the market, besides a very handsome line of Fancy Articles, Soaps, Perfumery &c.

HARDWARE.

We have increased this department, and are now better prepared than ever to supply our customers with all the various articles needed by mechanics and farmers. We have made arrangements with one of the best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia by which we can receive in a few days any article not found in our stock without additional cost to the purchaser.

GROCERIES.

We still continue to sell all kinds of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Flour and Meal, at the very lowest prices, and offer great inducements to wholesale buyers.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

We have added very considerably to our stock of these Goods and offer an assortment not to be equalled by any Store in this section of country.

IRON, NAILS, LEATHER, &c.

We at all times keep a full assortment of Iron, Nails, Leather, Castings, Wooden Ware, &c., which we offer at very low prices.

We are agents for the sale of Fries' Woolen and Cotton Goods, consisting of Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids and Stripes, Sheetings and Yarns. These Goods we *retail* to our customers at Factory prices.

We have also a large lot of miscellaneous articles, which will be found useful and which are not kept in any other establishment either in Salem or Winston.

We are anxious to increase our sales and give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices, believing that "the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN !

—:o:—

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool, DeLaines best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*,	Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors,
	Merinos, white and in colors.	

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of imporation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces every thing necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.** These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs, Leather Belts, Infant Opera Cloaks,
Silk Bows, Breakfast Shawls, Children's Hoods and Sacks,
Bustles, Handkerchiefs, Balmorals,
Ladies' Woven Jackets, Zephyrs, Nubias, Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets,
Velvets, Ruffles, Silk Buttons, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Fringes, Lace Collars, Edgings,
Laces, Switches, Linen Collars, Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

n kful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE. Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.

Oct15,1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

FOR RENT !

I have a comfortable house with a good lot for rent in Salem. For further particulars apply to

Oct17,1872-tf H. W. FRIES.

☞ **CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE,** at the BOOKSTORE

W. B. GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

3-1y.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the BOOKSTORE

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.



PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Fall & Winter trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

NEW STYLE FALL HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN and LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY and CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ **At the Stand one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.** ☜

Salem, N C., October 17. 1872.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

THE

Scientific American,

FOR 1873.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analagous periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Facts, Recipes, Suggestions, and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workman and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining, and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts, and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific. No person who desires to be intelligently informed can afford to be without this paper.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

Published weekly, Splendidly Illustrated, only $3 a year.

The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to *Four Thousand ordinary Book Pages*. An Official List of all Patents issued is published Weekly. ☞ Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS.

In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send them a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, *free of charge*, a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. **25 cents** pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Gnide.

The *January Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Homes**, Designs for **Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—One Hundred and Fifty Pages: on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred Engravings and a superb **Colored Plate** and **Chromo Cover.**—The First Edition of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND just printed in English and an German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE.
Enquire at this Office.
Aug. 8, 1872.

"The Oldest and Best of the Eclectics!"

1873.

Eclectic Magazine.

☞ **SUBSCRIBE NOW!** ☜

With the number for January, the ECLECTIC enters upon its twenty-ninth year. It gleans the choicest articles from the entire field of foreign periodical literature, and offers

The best SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES.
The best ESSAYS.
The best REVIEWS.
The best CRITICISMS.
The best BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.
The best NOVELS.
The best SHORT STORIES.
The best POEMS.
The best MISCELLANIES.
The finest STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

The aim of the ECLECTIC is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. Readers who seek instruction as well as amusement should give it a trial.

Terms $5 a year; Single Copies 45 cents. Liberal terms to clubs. The ECLECTIC will be sent with any other periodical at lowest club rates. Address,

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 Fulton Street, New York.

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Voleanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.

The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:

Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.

Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

Bedsteads and Bedding

FOR SALE.

Enquire of T. R. PURNELL, or L. V. BLUM.

Dried Plums Wanted!

50 BARRELS OF SEEDED DRIED BLUE PLUMS wanted by E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Sept. 19th, 1872. 38-2w.

CHILL and FEVER REMEDIES At Zevely's Drug Store.

THOS. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, the BOK STORE.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government.

OFFICE 421, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.



THEA-NECTAR

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

T E A.

THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

WINSTON, N. C

THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.

Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.

☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.

April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

R. T. GRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.

Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

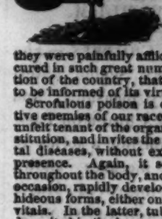
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Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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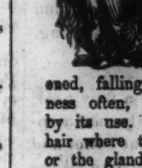
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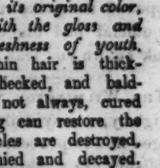
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4.

Humorous.

Josh Billings' Good Resolutions for 1873.

That i won't smoke any more cigars, only at somebody's else expense.

That i won't borry nor lend—espeshily lend.

That i will live within my inkum, if i hav tew get trusted tew do it.

That i won't advise eunybody until i kno the kind ov advise they are anxious tew follow.

That i won't wear enny more tite boots if i hav tew go barefoot tew do it.

That i won't swop dorgs with no man, unless i kan swop two for one.

That i won't sware enny, unless i am under oath.

That poverty may be a blessing, but if it iz, it iz a blessing in disguise.

That i will take my whisky hereafter straight—straight tew the gutter.

That the world owes me a living—provided i earn it.

That i won't swop enny horses with the deakon.

That no man shall beat me in politeness not so long as politeness kontinues tew be az cheap az it iz now.

That if a man kalls me a phool, i won't ask him tew prove it.

That i will lead a moral life, even if i go lonsum and lose a good deal of phun by it.

That if a man tells me a mule won't kick, I will believe what he says without triein it.

That the best time tew repent of a blunder is just before the blunder is made.

That i will tri hard to be honest, but it will be jest my luck tew miss it.

That i won't grow enny kats. Spontaneous kats hav killed the bisness.

That i will love my mother-in law if it takes all the money i kan earn tew dew it.

That i believe real good lies are getting skarser and skarser every day.

That when i hear a man bragging of hiz ancestors i won't envy him, but i will pitty the ancestors.

Finally, i will sarch for things that are little, for things that are lonsum, avoiding all torch-lite proseshuns, bands ov brass music, wimmins' rights convenshuns, and grass widders generally.

"Come in, there's fire in the parlor," were the whispered words we heard while passing a house on one of the principal streets, last evening. It is such little courtesies as these that increase the coal dealer's profits, and tend to make the baker sweat over six-story wedding cakes before winter is over.

There was once an indipendent old lady who, speaking of Adam's naming all the animals, said she didn't think he deserved any credit for naming the pig—any one would know what to call him.

"A careless man put a lighted pipe in his coat-tail pocket Saturday evening, and a few moments later startled people by the appearance of smoke and flame from that part of him. As soon as he was put out, he gratefully explained to his deliverers that 'he thought the weather was moderatin' d—n sudden."

A worthy farmer in Georgia, who was carried home on a litter the other day, solemnly asserts that nothing but a twenty ton anchor can hold a sorrel mule down to the earth after she has stepped in a yellow-jacket's nest.

A colored man was once asked why he did not get married. "Why you see, sah," said he, "I got an old mudder, an' I hab to do for her, ye see, sah, an' if I don't buy her shoes an' stockings she wouldn't get none. Now, of I was to get married, I would hab to buy dem tings for my wife, an dat would be takin' de shoes an' stocking right out o' my mudder's mouth.

Josh Billings gives the following advice to young men; "Don't be discouraged if yer mustach don't grow; it sometimes happens where a mustach duz the best nothing else duz so well."